The Beauties of the Game Illustrated by Musicians and Newspaper Men.

Some New and Novel Features Introduced-The Result.

'A game of base ball, remarkable in many if not all respects, was played yesterday afternoon at the Athletic park for the benefit of the striking telegraph operators. The competing nines were made up on the one side of newspaper men and on the other of musi-None of them knew much about base ball, and some of their "plays" were fearfully and wonderfully made. Contrary to the usual custom the strikers occupied seats in the grand stand. Nearly all the players appeared in uniform, and each uniform was conspicuously unlike every other. Of the newspaper boys, Mr. Truesdell, of the Baltimore American, wore a gaudy polo shirt, which led a spectator to remark that he had not been able to believe that Capt. Webb was dead until he saw it. Two hundred pounds of avoirdupois encased in a blue pair of knee breeches, red stockings and cap, with a green silk handkerchief around his neck, was recognized as Capt. Brady, of the Critic. Standing in the right field, puffing the Critic, Standing in the right field, putting a cigarette and giving attention to everything but the game, was Mr. George Douglass, of the American Register. John Doyle, of the Sanday Herald, Bob Larner, of the Capital, Willie Bryan, of the Star, Vaury De Graw, of the Associated Press, John Linney, of the Philadelphia Times, and Fred Crawford, of the Pittaburg Commercial Gazette, were attired in variegated suits of flannel. Of the musicians, Prof. Sousa, of the marine band, musicians, Prof. Sousa, of the marine band, appeared in a base ball suit of very light fiannel, which rapidly changed color from frequent contact with the ground as the game progressed, as John seemed to be giving an aerobatic exhibition rather than playing base bail. One hundred yards from the batter's plate, in the center field, attired in a quaran-tine shirt and tenuis breeches, was Horadon Morsell. Rule, in the left field, looked like a show bill on a board fence in his blue suit, with straw hat and oriflamme necktie. The short stop, McFarland, seemed to be on both the second and third base at the same time, and all be is coming his way stopped there. John Pugh was not easily recognized in a costume of pomegranite and pink, but when he caught the bat and took up a threatening attitude the fielders of the opposition side came down to the avenue and waited. They are waiting yet. About 200 people witnessed the game and screamed themselves hoarse at the avealent entertainment. the excellent entertainment.

"Play," shouted Joe Harbaugh, the umpire, as he threw the ball to Doyle, and the game commenced. John seized the sphere in both hands and the striker turned a trifle pale as he contemplated the uncertainty of his posi-tion. A few seconds served to show that his was not the place of danger, and his efforts were subsequently confined to getting within range. He was at last successful. A tolera-bly fair blow sent the bail on what promised to be a handsome journey toward center field, but Shanklin, of the Cincinnati News, who towered aloft on second base to a height even with a neighboring chimney, reached for it and muffed it. The striker took a base or

two and finally his run, and three others fol-lowed him in quick succession.

The press boys came in, and by dint of hard playing retired with one run. The second inning began under more favorable circumstances, and better playing was noticeable. John Sousa pitched nobly, and the press boys worked hard, so that the score when the inning was finished showed an 0 for each side. In the third inning fart Brade nor Red a five and the third inning Capt. Brady muffed a fly, and the batter got to base. Page then took the bat and, getting a good hit at it, sent the ball bat and, getting a good hit at it, sent the ball to the right field, and brought himself and the other player home. When John Pugh sent a daisy cutter to the center field, all of the press boys left their positions to get it and John got home. Five runs were made by the singers before they went into the field and the pencil pushers went to the bat. Capt. Brady took the bat for the latter, and by a great effort sent the leather roiling about four feet toward the second base. Without stopping to realize the full situation, he started for first and found Page and the ball waiting for him there. A lawyer had to be sent for to convince him that he was out, and he finally vince him that he was out, and he finally gave up and walked away muttering some-thing about a "put up job." George thing about a "put up job." George Donglass and the cigarette then grabbed the bat, and although George disputed it, the umpire said he was out. Crawford was next put out, and the reporters again took the field. The fifth and sixth innings were characterized by fairly good playing, and equally good blunders, but neither side scored. The good bunders, but neither side scored. The seventh inning, however, was the finniest ever played anywhere. John Sousa, after knocking a "foul," started for the first base, and somehow Capt. Brady, who was there, and ho got mixed up, and when all of the players ran to their assistance it looked for a moment as if a free fight was going on. When the players were extricated neither Sousa nor Brady could be found. After searching half an hour Sousa was found under the band stand and Brady on top. He said he was trying to touch John with the ball, though the spectators thought they were playing "high spy." This John denied, asserting that a steam engine had struck him The game was about to be resumed, when the absence of the umpire was noticed, and four men were sent to find him. They soon re turned, having found him bringing a squad of policemen to stop the row. The musicians made three runs in the seventh and three in the eighth, while the press boys secured only one in each. Mr. Shauklin was at this time lying on the grass, having left the field when, in the eighth inning, Doyle hit a ball and came home. The ball could not be found, and another was sent for. But before it arrived Mr. Shanklin rose and the ball was found hang-ing to his watch chain. The score now stood 19 to 7 and one inning to play. The out-look was discouraging for the newspaper men, but after the singers had gone to the field without a run, and night had begun to come on perceptably, the boys began to hope. In the last inning eight runs were made. The agriculture of darkness, and scrambled about the field groping for it while the press boys piled up the runs. The score was then 19 to 15 in favor

of their prowess. The trade in arnica will probably be good for some days to come.

A new base ball nine has been organized in East Washington, to be known as the Old Reitables. The nine is now ready for challenges from any Washington nine. It is composed of the following: Messes, William Jensius, Charles, Withouse, Eddl. M. E. nings, Charley Witherow, Eddle McKenny, Henry McGraw, Thomas Ellis, Sullivan, Hesler, Sigier, and George Jennings. All these players are known to be good, and it is ex-pected they will make it lively for the other

of the musicians, who left the field as proud as peacocks. Some of the newspaper men will be compelled to hire amanuenses, as

large and painful blisters adorn their hands. In spite of the many mishaps some good playing was done, and both sides should be proud

nines during the balance of the season. A game will be played between the Inde-pendents and Hyattsville nines on Friday afternoon on the grounds back of Lincoln

The Bashful nine will appear in their new uniforms in a week or ten days. They ex-pect to play a game with the Nationals soon. The Washington Light Guard nine will play a game with the Rangers on the old Eagle

nds this evening.
se Nationals of this city played the Alexandria club yesterday evening on the grounds of the latter. The game was very closely contested, the score by innings resulting as

follows:

The East End Base Ball club met and de-feated the Stars, of Hyattsville, on the grounds

of the latter yesterday. The score by innings

The good playing of Murdock, pitcher; ceier, catcher; Cornwell, left field, of the Geter, catcher; Cornwell, left field, of the to protect the East Ends, is worthy commendation. The the new one.

East End club would like to hear from any clubs under 16 years in the district.

The clerks' nine of the Postoffice department have challenged the musicians' nine to play a game of base ball next Monday at the Athletic park and the latter have accepted.

THE COGSWELL FOUNTAIN. The Design Submitted Hardly Appropriate for the Capital of the Nation.

A few days ago it was stated in THE RE-UBLICAN that the commissioners had adfressed a communication to Mr. Alexander McDonald, the manufacturer of the drinking fountain proposed to be donated to this city by Dr. Cogswell, asking a description of the

fountain, that they might be able to judge where it could be most appropriately located. Mr. McDonald has replied, inclosing a pho-tograph of the front elevation of the fountain, all sides of which, he says, are alike, and one showing the foundation and re/rigerating ap-paratus. Mr. McDonald also says: "In re-gard to lighting the fountain, no pipes can be out in the granite work, and as I understand Dr. Cogswell requires the cities to which he donates the fountains to supply lanterns of his style, such as are on the photograph, four of them will be shipped with the fountain for

The design of the fountain shows upright columns, in the center of which, on a pedestal of convenient height, are two dolphins, from the mouths of which the water will flow. On the top of the fountain, however, looms up a statue of a man with full whiskers, which is supposed to be a likeness of Dr. Cogswell, the

donor, holding a cup in his hand.

What Washington has done that to the many statues of dead heroes whose names are famous in the country's history should be added the statue of Dr. Cogswell, with a cup in his outstretched hand, is hard to discover. The commissioners evidently don't relish the erection of the statue of Dr. Cogswell, with a cup in his hand, for the following letter has been sent to Mr. McDanald:

TO ALEX McDonald, Mount Auburn Marble and

been sent to Mr. McDonald:

To Alex McDonald. Mount Auburn Marble and Granite Works, Cambridgo, Mass. The commissioners direct me to acknowledge receipt of your communication inclosing photograph of Dr. Cognedits outside, accepted as a donation to the avernment of the United States by the joint resolution of congress passed July 6, 1882.

In the proceedings of that body the commissioners do not discover that any statement of the design of the fountain was made or considered, or any drawing exhibited at the time of the acceptance of Dr. Cognedits profer, and they tegard the provision giving authority to creek the same "under the supervision and direction of the commissioners of the District of Columbia" as commissioners of the District of Columbia in the design and appropriate sets of the work.

The commissioners direct me to say that in the photograph of the fountain submitted by you they do not recognize its appropriateness as a work of act to be focated in washing in their objection being conflued to the stance surmauming the fountain, presumably of the donor. The public places and grounds of the expical of the nation have hitherto been reserved for monuments to and statues of men who have rendered such services to their country as seem to call for a perpetuation of their fame through such estimonials, and the commissioners would preer not to assume that a departure should be made by them from that practice. They, 'herefore, respectfully suggest that the natior should be post-poned until congress shall have an opportunity of making its wishes known upon viewing the design you have forwarded. Very respectfully.

SHYSTERS AT THE POLICE COURT.

Judge Snell Insists on Enforcing His

Rule-A Colored Lawyer Fined. The police court was yesterday again the cene of a little "domestic unpleasantnes," Judge Snell has been determined that all business transacted in that court shall be free even from the suspicion of anything unsavory, He has been vigorous in his attempts to break up the practice of having prisoners approached by agents of lawyers and their patronage solicited. Those "dremmers up of business" had begun to ply their traffic under the very nose of the court. The case which provoked the scene mentioned was that of Elia Lewis, a colored woman, charged with keeping a vicious dog. The case was continued. Then Dist. Atty. Moore called Judge Suell's atten-tion to the fact that a colored man had upproached the woman and tried to get her to employ a lawyer. This was the first palpable violation of the order of the court made some

days ago against this practice.

The party accused, said to be named Isaiah
Lewis, was then called before the court and the judge administered a rebuke to him. He the judge administered a rebuke to him. He said that he had on Friday issued an order against the disreputable actions of cappers for lawyers about the court and had notified them that they would be punished for contempt. He did not propose to interfere with the legitimate practice of lawyers, but did propose to break up the disreputable, conpropose to break up the disreputable, con-temptable, and disgraceful practices which he was constantly hearing of: the misrepresentations and frauds practiced on ignorant de-

Mr. Lewis, the colored attorney, then stated that the man accused of contempt was employed by him, and had a right to do just as he did. He denied the authority of the court to enforce the raile he had issued. He persisted until the judge, after vainly trying to make him sit down, imposed a found of \$20 on him. The judge then said he would ap-peal to the better element of the bar and the bar association to debar all lawyers who thus persisted in dishonoring the profession and disgracing the court. He would issue a rule on Isaiah Lewis for him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

Attorney Lewis then apologized and the court remitted the fine.

ON THE RIVER.

What Boats Were Out Last Night-Pr. posed Race Among the Plate Printers.

On the river vesterday evening the Analostans had out two four-oared shells, the sixoared gig, and a number of pleasure boats The Potomacs were represented by the eight and two four-oared shells, Appleton, Phillips, and Smith in singles, the ten-oared barge, and nine pleasure boats. The Columbias sent out the eight and one four-oared shell, Kirby in single, the ten and six-oared barges, and twelve pleasure boats. From Johnson & Baker's fifteen pleasure boats were out.

A decided improvement in speed is already noticeable in the Analostan four since Davis

has taken them in hand. He pulls bow-oar in one of the crows nearly every evening. In their practice work the Potomacs always go down the river, frequently as far as the long bridge, while the Analostans and Colum-

bias do their practice up the river, and it is very seldom that they vary from this. A race, to come off shortly, is being ar-ranged between Joe Malloy and C. J. Patton, of the plate printers, to be rowed in single working boats, and will be a matter of con-siderable interest in the bureau where each siderable interest in the bureau where each one has a host of friends and backers, who are confident of the ability of their man to win.

Not Poison, but Chills. A. Mr. Miller, clerk of the sixth auditor's office, living at Wilson station, on the Baltimore and Potomac railway, was found dead at the house of Mrs. Best on Sunday night. His body was brought to this city, and there having been some talk of poisoning the coroner held a post mortem examination and found that Mr. Miller had died from con-gestive chills. The body was interred at Glenwood cometery, a large number of friends Mr. Miller was attending the funeral.

ex-union soldier and during war an inmate of Anderson the war an minute of Anderson-ville prison. He owned a small farm at Wilson station, and was living there during the summer. Mrs. Amanda Best, who lives on a farm adjoining that of Mr. Miller, is also sick, and there is a ramor of poisoning in her case, but the physicians think she is also a victim of chills. She is the widow of the late Mr. Best who lived on Eleventh stood the late Mr. Best, who lived on Eleventh street

SMOKE the Longfellow Cigars. You'll like

A Hundred Feet of Sewer Caves In. About one hundred feet of the old sewer built by Gantz & Appleman under the board of public works on the line of the new sundary intercepting sewer new being constructed caved in opposite and close to the deaf and dumb neylum. This accident will throw the contractor for the new sewer back for some time, and will entail considerable damage to him, as his contract requires him to protect the old sewer while constructing the new one.

TALES ABOUT "THE FALLS,"

Some of the Mysteries of Ningara-Ita Crimes and Tragedies, Accidents, Rescues, and Escapes-Anecdotes of Folly and Courage-How a Murderer Crossed the

NIAGARA FALLS, July 27 .- Unless Capt. Webb's body should be found there can never be an end to conjecture as to how he met his death. It is only certain that he died just as he anticipated his struggle would begin. Days have elapsed and yet no trace of his body is reported. What became of it and of bodies similarly swallowed by the "angriest bit of water in the world?" He thought there was a channel ninety feet deep until he "Scylla and what do you call the other one?" But if eye witnesses are to be believed that is very far from true. I have lately seen affidavits by those who saw the falls run "dry" for hours in March 31, 1848. A wind had driven an nuusually large volume of water from the lake down the river. Then it had changed suddenly and diminished the downward current. At the same time an ico-dam obstructed the flow. So it happened that a man and his daughter were able to walk dry-shod nearly one-third across the lip over which the waters plunge. The point of the reminiscence is this—the channel was far from clear. It was full of enormous and jagged rocks, such horrid needles of projecting flint, that the re-porter sluddered to think he had sailed over them in the Maid of the Mist. If the gallant swimmer was dashed against such cruel ob-stacles to the resistless current his speedy death could be understood, and it would not

death could be understood, and it would not longer be a invistory what becomes of the bodies which the waters often do not give up.

"The falls" have been "written up "—and down—every year since blushing brides and "birated" Britishers have frequented them. Your own correspondent has very lately given a sympathetic notice of the taking ways of the shoulded barkway and contribe the contributions. the aboriginal backmen and seductive shop girls. And any quantity of figures and geology can be had—by those who want them—on demand. Fut the envisional histories of "the fails," the crimes and tragedies, accidents, resenes, and escapes along its banks, have, I believe, never been done justice to. Simple suicides are, of course, too numerous to find place in even a partial glance at such events of contemporaneous human interest. Some suicides are exceptional. Of course, a suicide who leaps into the rapids means business. He does not expect to be rescued and have things smoothed out because he soakes his clothes. And yet it is very strange to read the veracious chronicle of the man who quietly, deliberately, and strongs swam to the giddy verge. And when a brave rescuer would have saved him, this man who sought death as others shun it actually swam further away. There is a theory that capable swim-mers cannot drown so long as they have the power to swim any more than an ordinary man can stop breathing or digesting. But swimming toward death is the very next deliberation was shown by one woman surcide. She calmiy tested the current with her parasol before gathering her skirts for the plunge. Still another is peculiar from the fact that it is one of the somewhat rare case in which two persons have been known to die deliberately together, and which some doctors think go far to disprove the dectrine that all who take their own lives are insane. One suicide might become insane suddenly and without warning, but that two should and without warning but that two should be simultaneously so silly is more improbable than that they sanely meant to die. This couple were middle aged, of social position and sufficient means. They were also both married, though not to each other. There had been a little scandal, and their bodies were found near together below the falls. were found near together below the falls. That is all that is known. Perhaps they were insane. At all events, it is a somewhat ghasily fushion of elopement which they

ought to set.
There were daring men before Capt. Webb, and of course they found their way to Ning-ara. One jumped from the bridge, 192 feet ara. One jumped from the bridge, 192 feet, to the swiring current. For fifty feet he felilike a plummet. Then he turned over twice. At last he struck the water with an awful slap—what the boys call a "bolly whopper." After reading an account of a fatal accident one of the numerous Mrs. Partingtons asked if the man died. So I say plainly this man died, probably before he reached the water. And yet purhaps that idea, too, has gone to meet the exploded legend of William Tell. But such little accidents only stimulate the reckless. Another jumper soon appeared, as reckless. Another jumper soon appeared, as soon another swimmer may. He were a har-ness over his shoulders. To it was attached a wire running loosely over a cylinder on the bridge. That kept his feet straight towards Davy Jones's locker, and he survived the leap, to his considerable personal profit. From bridge to the water he went in four seconds—the only time on record. Another foolbardy feat was performed by some of the reckless men who decorate almost inaccesible landscapes with possibly truthful but most certainly inapropos puffs of ague pills, liverpads, and such. A log once ledged forty rods above Goat island. For four years it has those seconds as beyond homes it lay there, seemingly as beyond human reach as the north star. It touched the pride of certain shameless and professioual advertisers, who were famous for their vandalism that such a chance should be wasted. So when the rapids were thinly frozen over they made their cautious way to the log, and soon there was a gorgeous sign fixed, 2 feet by 4, a hideous eyesore, inescapable, on the very fore front of one of the world's grandest

GO EAST VIA LAKE WINNIPISEOGEE R. R.

Their deed almost met its deserts. treated the log too roughly. A hole was made through the ice, and the current soon did the rest. It was even betting that they would not get ashore. But they did. This

was not a fatal accident.

Of accidents, some very strange ones are recorded. One lady stooped for a cup of water, lost her balance, and was out of reach and over the falls almost before her amazed husband knew what had happened. Another lady stored to place a flewer out the being lady stooped to pluck a flower on the brink of Table rock. She was taken up dead from the rocks below. A rhyming, irreverent tourist on the same day recorded a bit of elegiac poetry which would have made him a man of mark in Philadelphia. He simply wrote. wrote :

"At the early age of twenty-three Was pitched into e-ter-ni-ty."

In 1875 an accident equally sad and foolish occurred. An engaged couple went behind the falls, into the cave of the winds, without guide. The lady actually sought to bathe a pool which even the guides never visited. er lover lost his life in trying to save hers. a guide. Perhaps the most dramatic accident was the following: A playful young man caught up a charming child who was watching the tumbling waves. "Now, Lizzie, I am going tumbling waves. "Now, Lizzle, I am going to throw you into the water," he said, and swung her back and forth. She screamed, struggled, and slipped from his hands. He gazed after her, realized what he had done, and leaped. Rescue was hopeless. Perhaps he did not deserve death, and at least censure

may die with him.

Of escapes, there are one or two narrow almost beyond belief, and which involves stories of skill and bravery well worth tellstories of skill and oravery well worth ten-ing. Not many years ago a painter was at work on Second Sister's island, when he fell into the water. He was old and weak, and while his position was not very dangerous at first, he seen floated down and toward midstream, when, just as he scorned hovering on the brink, and exactly forty feet from it, if contemporary records are to be believed, he caught on a rock. How long would his mus-cles endure the strain? And who would res-cus him, and how? The crowd was helpless until a guide appeared with a coil of rope. One end be left in trusty hands and with the other he plunged into the boiling tide. When

space were precious, but he could not afford to make a mistake. Then he threw it over. It bumped along the stones, and his heart best each time it failed to catch a grip. At last it caught and brought the boat up standing, while the tense string throubed like the bass gut of a hurp. For the moment it held. How soon would it part? He shrank from feeling along the strands. He was more afraid not to lest he should read his fate in the twine tense and twanging under the current. Inch by inch his fingers traveled to his arm's length. So long as it held there he was safe. Time and time again through the long night he did this, but never, he said, without a heart like lead and hands quivering like leaf. When morning diwards ing like a leaf. When morning dawned, as at last it did, he was easily saved. In another case the danger to life, though onsiderable, was not imminent. A tug was towing three scows, when one went adrift. With admirable promptuess and address the captain of the tug cut losse the rest of his tow and steamed ahead of the drifting barge. There he held it by steam power, and when the others came along a line was nassed. when the others came along a line was passed the throttle was thrown dead open, and it was sought to make way up stream. But they had drifted fairly within the grasp of the spirit of the waters, and for a time it seemed he would not let go his own. Finally a foot was gained, in a few minutes another, and then the tug of war was virtually over. An "escape" of another sort was that of a murderer. The sheriff was behind him, the river in front, and only the wires of the old bridge at Lewiston to belp him across. Hand over hand he began the passage. His hands nutckly blistored, and then they bled. Again and again he rested his arms by hanging by his legs. At last he reached the opposite bank and my panting fell an hour before he continued his flight. The feat was certainly a remarkable one for an amateur.

There is no telling how many crimes are hidden at this deadly river.

There is no telling how many crimes are hidden in this deadly river. But one, comparatively recent and very remarkable, has never yet been completely told or solved. One moraing a body was found. Over the face was a handkerehief. Around the neck was a rope, tightly drawn and knotted at the back, and the end fraved. In the head was a bullet hole. Whose was the body in life, and how had it come to its fest, end? It appeared that one O. L. Rowell had registered recently at a hotel. He had complained of the loss of \$500. His room had no been sleat in, and his clothes were found on the bank. The money's here found that the body was morener's jury found that the body was Rowell's. But presently Rowell turned up, or rather a detective turned him up, and his conduct was explained by maily matter-not pertinent here. Then it was thought the body belonged to one Close. The description of its height, weight, head, neck, description of its height, weight, head, neek, hands, and he had had a "presentiment" that he would soon be missing. "Presentment" was scarcely the word for it soon appeared that he was an eloper and a bigamist, and had no use for any remains ostensibly his. Then it was sought to identify this foundling corpus with a certain H. T. Raymond. What Ray-mond did before he was missed I cannot say, nor can I fluish the store. It must remain artistically, or martistically, incomplete. The ody was never positively fathered, so to speak, and the mystery remains. But a cor-tain old saw about murders will never-theless doubtless continue to be quoted.

PRODUCTS OF THE MINES.

Some Interesting Figures Showing the Yield of Coal, Iron, Lead, Zinc, and the Precious Metals.

A report entitled "Mineral Resources of the United States" is now in press, and will shortly be published by Mr. Albert Williams, ir, chief of the division of mining statistics and technology, United States geological survey, Hon. J. W. Powell, director. This report is for the calendar year 1882 and the first six months of 1883. It contains detailed statistics for these periods and also for preceding years, together with much technical and descriptive matter. The compilation of special statistics has been placed by Mr. Williams in the charge of leading authorities in the several branches, and the results will therefore be accepted with confidence. The obswing totals of the production of a few of the more important mineral substances are

from advanced proofs: Of what may be called the commercial product of the coal mines the quantities in 542 were: Pennsylvania anthracite, 29,120, 680 gross tons; bituminous, brown coal, lig-pite, and smail lots of anthracite mined outside of l'ennsylvania, 57,963,938 gross tons ; total, 87,083,131 gross tons. The spot value of the commercial product was: Anthracite, \$65,520,216; bituminous and other coals, \$72,453,707; total, \$137,974,013. During \$72,453,747; total, \$137,974,013. During the first six months of 1883 the output was: Pennsylvania anthracite, 14,010,767 gross tons; bituminous and all other coals, 30,030,000 gross tons; total, 44,010,767 gross tons. The spot value of the commercial product during the first half of 1883 was: Pennsylvania anthracite, \$34,594,226; bituminous and other coals, \$37,590,000; total, \$39,024,226; including the local 000; total, \$69,024,226. Including the local consumption, &c., the total product in 1882 may be stated at 92,219,454 gross tous; namely, 31,358,264 tons of Pennsylvania anthracite and 60,861,190 gross tons of other coals; and the value at the mines was: Pennsylvania anthracite, \$70,556,064; bituminous coal, &c.,

\$76,076,487; total, \$146,632,581.

The principal iron statistics for 1882 are as follows: Pig iron made, 4,623,323 gross tons; spot value, \$106,336,429. Iron ore mined, 9,000,000 gross tons; spot value, \$32,400,000. Domestic iron ore consumed, 8,700,000 gross tons; spot value, 831,320,000. Imported iron ore consumed, 589,655 gross tons. Total iron ore consumed, 9,289,655 gross tons. Total spot value of all iron and steel in the first stage of manufacture, excluding all duplications, \$171,336,429. Anthracite consumed in all iron and steel works, including furnaces, 3,800,000 gross tons. Bituminous coal con-sumed in all iron and steel works, including furnaces, 6,600,000 gross tons. Coke con-sumed in all iron and steel works, including furnaces, 3,350,000 gross tons. Charcoal con sumed in all iron and steel works, including furnaces, 107,000,000 bushels. Limesione consumed as flux, 3,850,000 gross tons; spot

value, \$2,310,000.

For the first six months of 1883 the totals are as follows: Pig iron made, 2,352,019 gross tons; spot value, \$47,040,380. Iron ore mined (and consumed), 4,500,000 gross tons; spot value, \$12,375,000. Imported iron ore consumed, 18,000 months of the consumed of the c sumed, 185,000 gross tons. Total iron ore con-sumed, 4,655,000 gross tons. Total spot value of all iron and steel in the first stage of manufacture, excluding all duplications, \$71,000,000. Anthracite consumed in all irou and steel works, including furnaces, 1.810,000 gross tons. Bituminous coal consumed in all iron and steel works, including furnaces, 3.140,000 gross tons. Coke consumed in all iron and tons, Charcoal consumed in all iron and steel works, including furnaces, 38,750,000 bushels, Limestone consumed as flux, 1,950,000 gross tons; spot value, \$1,072,500.

The mint authorities furnish the following statistics for 1882: Gold, \$32,500,000; silver \$46,800,000; total, \$79,300,000; or an increas of \$1,600,000 over the output in 1881. Fo the first six months of 1883 the product is estimated at \$16,250,000 gold, \$23,400,000 silver, and \$39,650,000 total; the rate of production being assumed to be the same as in

1882 The production of crude petroleum in the oil fields of Pennsylvania and New York in 1882 was 20,053,500 barrels of 42 gallons each, worth, at an average spot value of 78% cents per barrel, \$23,704,698. During the first six months of 1883 the yield was 11,291,663 bar-rels, worth, at an average spot value of \$1.00\$ per barrel, \$11,305,778. In addition to the quantity above stated, California produced in 1882 about 70,000 barrels.

The production of copper in 1883 was 91,-

646,232 pounds, worth, at an average value of 171 cents per pound in New York, \$16,038,001. For the first half of 1883 the produc-

other he plunged into the boiling ide. When he reached the poor painter the old man still he reached the poor painter the old man still he hand the putty knife with which he had been working. He shifted the knife to his pocket, tied the painter to the rope, and they reached the shore safely. In another case a boatman was crossing the river above the falls, when a fog suddenly came up. He lost his bearings and knew he was drifting to death. For the first half of 1883 the production is estimated at 58,00,000.

In 1882 133,860 het tons of lead were produced, worth at an average value of \$55 per net ton on the eastern seaboard, \$12,643,550.

For the first half of 1883 the production is estimated at 70,000 net tons, worth, at \$30 per ton, \$6,300,000.

In 1882 133,860 het tons of lead were production is estimated at 70,000 net tons, worth, at \$30 per ton, \$6,300,000.

In this cries alarmed the village, and bells were rung for him to row toward them. Then an oar broke. His only hope then lay in a pairty little anchor and a common rope, which was moreover much worn. He examined to the lead. In the census year ended May lugged at the knots at each end. Time and tugged at the knots at each end. Time and the plant of the lead corroded the poor painter the old man still too is estimated at 58,000,000.

In 1882 133,860 het tons of lead were production is estimated at 70,000 net tons, worth, at \$90 per ton, \$6,300,000.

For the first half of 1883 the production is estimated at 58,000,000.

In 1882 133,860 het tons of lead were production is estimated at 70,000 net tons, worth, at \$90 per ton on the eastern seahoard, \$12,641,550.

For the first half of 1883 the production is estimated at 70,000 net tons, worth, at \$90 per ton, \$6,300,000.

For the first half of 1883 the production is estimated at 70,000 net tons, worth, at \$90 per ton, \$6,300,000.

The list of the knail beauty of clear work of the successive weeks, at least sixty deads of the successive weeks, at least sixty deads of the successive weeks, at least sixty deads

was reported at 123,477, 890 pounds, worth,

\$8,770,699.

The production of metallic sine in 1882 was The production of metallic zine in 1882 was 33.765 net tons, worth, at an average value of 5.4 cents per pound in New York, \$3,646,649. The production during the first six months of 1883 is estimated at 18,000 net tons, worth, at an average value of 44 cents per pound in New York, \$1,665,000.

In 1882 the production of quicksilver was 52,732 flasks (of 765 pounds each 4,033,098 pounds), worth, at an average price in Isin Prancisco of 365 cents per pound, \$1,487,537.

Francisco of 351 cents per pound, \$1,487,537. During the first six months of 1883 the pro-duction was 22,740 flasts (-1,739,640 pounds), worth, at an average price of 351 cents per ound, \$313.213.

pound, \$313,213.

The production of pure grain nickel in 1882 was 277,034 pounds, worth, at \$1.10 per pound, \$304,737. There was also a production of 50 per cent copper-nickel alloy containing 4,382 pounds of nickel, worth \$5,010. The total nickel production was therefore 281,616 pounds, worth \$309,777. The only nickel reduction works in the United States were closed during the first half of 1983. were closed during the first half of 1885. It is estimated that the value of the build-ing stope quarried in 1882 was \$21,000,000.

It is estimated that the total value of the orick and tile made in the United States in SS2 was \$34,000,000. The spot value of the precious stones found

in 1882, before cutting, was between \$10,000 and \$15,000; after cutting, between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The amount of salt made in 1582 was 6,419.

The amount of sait made in 1882 was 6,412,5373 barrels (of 290 pounds each 1,7195,464,410 pounds), having a spot value of \$1,720,140, During the first six months of 1883 the production is estimated at 5,294,189 barrels (897,732,080 pounds), worth \$2,160,070, the rate of production being assumed to be the same

ALEXANDRIA AFFAIRS.

Dr. James Welch, who lately moved here from Fairfax C. H., died yesterday morning. George W. Clifford, an old and highly respected citizen, died yesterday noon. He had hold a number of public oneces, and was superintendent of police until two years ago. Arrangements are now complete to have ephonic connection between this city and Baltimore, and wires will be ready for busi-

aces in a day or so.

Eighteen carloads of watermelons arrived bere by the Alexandria and Fredericksburg milway yesterday, During the month of July there has been

toring the month of July there has been received at this port from Nova Souta 3,050 ton of lump plaster.

At the grain market flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed singuish and inanimate in consequence of a decline of 2 cents per bushel in other markets: 1,100 bushels sold at 81,11 for fair Fuitz; 81,12 for fair Longberry; no choice or mixed was offered; common brought 90 to \$1.05. Corn is easy, aud 784 bushels of white brought 60 to 63. No rye or eats were cold. There is no change to note in produce; a supply is good of almost everything in that sine. The potato crop is a large one and they are very abundant and hard to move at quotations.



The most remarkable Remedy of the age,
The only preparation that will cure Spayin,
A valuable remedy for cure of Lameness.
Removes swellings and inflammations.
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Price of Ellis's Spayin Cure, 31 per bottle.
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The very Finest Binding at the Lowest Rotes promptly executed. THE SNIVELY

COPPER MINING COMPANY. Office, 1008 F Street Northwest,

WASHINGTON, D. C. A limited amount of stock will be sold to afford a working capital.

These mines are among the richest copper mines in America, fully equal to the Lake Superior mines and are being actively worked under the superintend ence of W. W. Damenhower, Jr., an experienced mining engineer. They are easily accessible, being within a hundred ailes of Washington.

Parties who wish to make a first-class investmen are invited to inspect them personally, Full information may also be obtained at the com-pany's office, where samples of ore can be seen.

BISHOF & HILL Financial Agents. We Are Agents in Washington Norfolk, 50 cts. River Landings, 25 cts.

Archer and Pancoast Manufacturing Co. OF 67 GREEN ST., NEW YORK,

Whose GAS FIXTURES are justly celebrated for their novelty and beauty of design and superiority of workmanship and finish.

For the UNION STOVE WORKS, of New York and peckskilli, whose FURNACES and RANGES have long been favorably known bore-very many of which are now in use in Washington's finest residences.

For the sale of "JACKSON" HEAT-SAVING and VENTILATING GRATE, which is adapted to the healing of rooms over head as well as those in which they are located, and which is the most perfect grate ever made.

Having a large stock of Parlor Grates, Iron Tile Back Fireplaces, Brass Frames and Borders, And-irons, Portable Grates, &c., to immediate purchasers we will make low prices on these as well as on GAS FIXTURES.

EDWARD CAVERLY & CO., Plumbing, Heating, & Ventilating

1425 NEW YORK AVENUE.

SUPREME COURT OF THE THE UNITED

NO. 342 OCTOBER TERM, 1882. E. R. BOOTH, Paintiff in Error, JOHN M. TIERNAN.

Mr. W. A. Maury, in behalf of counsel for the defendant in error, suggested the doath of Edward R. Booth, the plantiff in error in this case, and moved the Court for an order, under the lifteenth rule, to make the proper representatives parties. Whereupon it is now here ordered by the Court that alless life proper representatives of the said Edward B. Booth, deceased, as aforemit, shall womarking become parties within the first ted days of the ensuing term of this Court the defendant in error shall be entitled to have the writ of error dismissed, provided that a copy of bids order shall be printed in some myspager at the sent of Government, of general circulation, for three successive weeks, at least stay days begine the beginning of the term of the Supreme Court next casulng.

Ernbelers' Onide.

BALTIMORE AND ORIO BAILROAD THE MODEL PAST AND THE ONLY LINE
BETWEEN
THE EAST AND THE WEST VIAWASHINGTON
DOUBLE TRACE
STEEL FAILES

Schedule to take effect SUNDAY, MAY IL 1981. Leave Wathington, from station cother of New Por Chronago, Gracionat, Louisville, and St. Leals, alig. at 366 a.m., 1915 a.m., 1910 p. m., with through Joches and Palace Sheeping Cars is above points, illicont change; 1915 a.m., daily to Chicago, except aturday. coordies and Parace Sleephir Cars to above some without changer totals in Gally to Chicago, except Saturday.

For Pittourg, Cleveland, and Detroe at 201 a. m. and 280 p. in., daily 8.48 to a. is a solid trate of Pitts burg, with Steephen there attached.

For Paraco and the traction of the Pitts of the Court of the Pitts of the Court of the C Stanton, is on, m. daily, except Summart for timeratown and Fruderick, Sol a. th. 1215, 645 p. in: daily
except Standary.
for Harderick 100 a. th. 1215, 645 p. in: daily
for Harderick 100 a. th. 1215, 645 p. in: daily
for Harderick 100 m. daily, except Sumlay,
Sol p. in. 41 dy.
Trains arrive from the West daily, 623, 233 a. in.
daily, 845 p. in. daily, except Sumlay,
From New York and Pulladelphia, 233, 833 a. in.
daily, 845 p. in. daily, except Sumlay,
From Anna colls, 825 a. in. 135, 627 p. in. Sumlay,
850 a. in. 637 p. in.
Trains Summar, 235 p. in. daily, except Sumlay,
From From the and increments points, 123 a. in.
From Summar, 235 p. in. daily, except Sumlay,
From From the and increments points, 123 a. in.
From Summar, 125 p. in. daily except Sumlay,
From From the and increments points, 123 a. in.
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TO THE NETTHEN WEST AND STITL WEST.

TO THE NETTHEN WEST AND STITL WEST.

BOUNDATING WEST AND STITL WEST.

BYREEL HAILS. MASSEL CONT. SEQUEPHENT.

TRAINS LEAVE WASTENATION.

COTHER DESIGN OF STITL WEST.

FOR PURSON AND THE NETTHEN SECUENCE STREET

FOR PURSON OF THE STITL WEST.

FOR THE STITL WEST.

HISTORY TO THE STITL WEST.

MINISTERS TO THE STITL WEST.

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CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY. THE NEW TRUNK LINE TO THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after SUNDAY, JR + 10, 1831, passenger trains of this route will leave Washington from B & P, station as follows:

\$\phi_{\text{A}} \text{A}_{\text{A}} \text{A}_{\text{A}} \text{This Outer MAIL}, (allly, except similarly or Chedmant, Leavestile, and Local stations of C & O. By. Steepers White Sulphur to Hunjington.

of C. & O. Ry. Sleepers White Sulphur to Haminston.

5:10 F. M.—LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI
SHORT LINE (DALLY). Solid train, with Pailman cars to Louisville and dichmond to Cinchinal without change; arriving at Columbus 439
p. m., Levington, Ry. 2:0 p. m., Clonionati, 6:1
p. m., and Louisville, 8:5 p. m., Connecting at
these cliles with through trains to all points
West, Southwest, and Northwest.

10:35 p. m.—Night express (dally, except Sunday) for
Ashland, Sy., volumbus, Ohlo, and Stations on
C. & O. Ry. Pulman sleeping cars to Wolfe
Sulphur and Columber.

10:30 a. m., for Newport News. Old Point and Norfalls Sulphur and Columbia.

Ili99 a. m. for Newport News, Old Point, and Norfolk (daily, excent Sunday), arriving Old Point 7.56, Norfolk 8:10 p. m. Apply C. 60. Py. office, 513 Pennsylvania avenue, v. M. By. office, 601 Pennsylvania avenue, and B. & P. station. r. station.
H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.
C. W. S. MUNIC. (1990). Manual Passenger Agent.

THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY. THE TRUNK LINE TO THE SOUTH, SOUTH-

schedule in effect JUNE 19, 1883;
ggs A. M.—New Oricans Mail, daily, making close connections to all points South and Southwest, daily, except Sunday, with C. & O. Ity., Pallman Steeping Cars from Washington via Danville in Montgomery to New Oricans; also Washington to New Oricans; and Bristol.

5101. M.—Louisville Fast Line, daily, via Charlottes-ville, Huntington, and Lexington, to Charlottes-ville, Huntington, and Lexington, to Cincinnat, Louisville, and all Western points, making direct connections, and with solid train and Poliman Sleeping Cars. Washington to Louisville, and Charlotte, daily, except Sunday, with C. & O. Ry. Pullman Sleeping Cars, Washington to Augusts, via Charlotte, daily, except Sunday, with C. & O. Ry. Pullman Sleeping Cars, Washington to Augusts, via Charlotte, and Charlotte to Montgomer. Fullman Steeping Cars, Washington to White Sulphur Springs.

For III pointson Manassas Division take 8:35 a. m. and £10 p. m. trains, daily, except Sunday. For Washington take 8:35 a. m. and £50 p. m. trains daily. For the Res and all intermution, inquire at Company's office, 601 Pennsylvania avenue, or at Union Deptod Parks.

pany's office, set Pennsylvania avenue, et al. One Depot, M. St.AUGHTER, General Passenger Agent, BOL HAAS, Tradic Manager.

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STEAMERS LAKE AND MOSELEY
TO PINEY POINT, POINT LOGIGUT, FORT.
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The transport of the property of the prope

LOW PARE! POPULAR STEAMERS: BAILY LINE: UNITED STATES MAIL Steamers George Leary and Excelsior, To Sorfolk, Fartrest Monroe, Piney Point, and Cornfield Harbor,

Exclusive connection with the Boston and Providence steamers, Connects also with New York and James Bayer steamers, and the Nortick and Western and seaboard and Sanhake Baileroads; at Oil Point with the Chesspeake and Ohe Bailroad; at Oil Point with the Chesspeake and Ohe Bailroad; at Oil Point with the Chesspeake and Ohe Bailroad; at Oil Point with the Sanhake Bailroad; at Oil Point with the section of Bailroad; at Oil Point with the section of Ready's Sans, 125 F st. n. w. Bailtmore and this ricket Office, idingra's to at Sanhake Bailroad for the Sanhake San

CLYDE'S NEW EXPRESS STEAM PACKET LINE -For-

PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND ALEXANDRIA,